

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1874.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Received up to 23rd November, 1874.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Roznámcha* of the 8th November notices that the Kokans in Central Asia have plundered a tribe which is tributary to the Russians, and that it will not be surprising if this is made an excuse to the Russians for carrying their conquests up to the Kán country.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 12th November publishes a long article on the mismanagement of the London Post Office, and the editor takes this opportunity of bringing to notice that about three months ago he sent a letter demanding payment of his bill to the Baroda Darbár, which letter after three months' delay was returned. The writer draws attention to the loss and inconvenience editors of newspapers and the public generally suffer by this delay, and recommends that letters should not to be allowed to lie so long in the post office, but that they should be at once returned.

The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent, mentions that the tahsildar of Azamgarh, without provocation, abused the son of a most respectable ilákadar before a large



assemblage of persons. The boy returned home to his people in great distress at the insult he had received, and next day the boy's brother went to the tahsil, and in presence of the Court, which was sitting at the time, gave the tahsildar a shoe-beating. The tahsildar got up a case, substituting another person as the plaintiff, and preferred a charge of assault against the shoe-beater, the result being a fine of Rs. 5, inflicted by himself as Magistrate, upon the latter, who at once applied for a copy of the order passed, with the intention of appealing it. "But," adds the writer, "now came the struggle for honour with the tahsildar who got up a false case, for the defendant would not listen to any overtures which were made to avert the consequences."

The *Núr-ul-Anwár* of the 14th November offers some remarks on an indecent custom which is said to prevail on the occasion of the ceremony of the "Kanágat," when the young women of Hoshiárpur, to the number of some 800, go morning and evening to the river, and forming themselves into two parties, talk indecently and fight, some of them being wounded with stones thrown by one party on the other, while the Hindu women bathe in the river in a state of nudity. If by chance a man passes, though he is ashamed of them, they seem lost to all sense of shame. The writer thinks that the Municipal Committee should interfere. This extract is quoted from the *Ridz-ul-Akhbár*, and the editor of the *Núr-ul-Anwár* adds that at Cawnpore, during the ceremony of the "Pathra Chauth," women throw stones and bricks, and not unfrequently cause injury to passers by.

The *Táj-ul-Akhbár* of the 18th November, quoting the *Akhbár-i-Alam*, says that the English newspaper editors advise the Government, through their papers, as follows:—

(1) Not to keep a native force in the country more powerful than the English.

(2) Not to relax its endeavours to root out all rebels, as it failed to do during the rebellion.



(3) To reduce the condition of the people to such a state that they may become unfit for war.

(4) That when there is a rebellion in Hindustán it is a general one.

The editor adds that a force capable of keeping and taking care of all Hindustán cannot be furnished by England. For instance, how could Karáchi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and the Northern Hills, &c., be kept? The British Government cannot succeed in conquering China, Cabul, &c., &c., nor did it conquer Hindustán with a European force, it was these very unfortunate Hindustánis who did it and gained the victory! Again, prior to the rebellion Government was so careless that it paid no attention to the prejudices of the native troops, and took no steps to prevent the consequences, but waited on in silence to see what the result would be. After the rebellion it found out the mistake when too late; while by treating some of the disaffected with favour, some with flattery, some through interested motives, some by harsh means, and by creating mutual strife between others, that prejudice of creed which had filled their hearts was obliterated. The quelling of that rebellion was another instance of the good fortune of the English and its happy rule, while it shows the folly of the Hindustáni. Some 24 crores of Hindustánis had not become rebels.

Under the heading "Madras," the above paper notices the conversion of a native youth, fourteen years of age, to Christianity. The writer proceeds:—"A plaint was filed, the evidence being taken from the persons who were not of the same creed as the boy; he was made to appear of age, and the case dismissed." The editor adds tauntingly, "This is law! To become a pervert from one's religion, a boy of fourteen years of age is considered old enough to act for himself, while for the assumption of one's rights, the age of twenty or twenty-one and a father of children is a minor! True it is that the powerful strike and will not let the weak cry!"



The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 14th November publishes an extract from some other paper, to the effect that a very wealthy Brahman at Púna is said to have distributed sugar-candy to all the European officers as soon as he heard that the Nána had been arrested.

This paper notices the escape, from the Agra Jail, of two prisoners by breaking through the wall. One was recaptured at Fatehabad in the Agra district, and has been sentenced to one year's additional imprisonment, and a reward has been offered for the capture of the other.

A complaint is made of the dusty state of the roads at Ráwalpindi (said to be a foot deep in dust!), and the attention of the municipal authorities is directed to this.

Under the heading "Pesháwar," it is said that the servant of some great banker, who forwarded parcels from that to other stations, removed some valuable stones from a parcel and substituted gravel for them, intending to throw the blame on the post office people; but before the parcel reached the post office the fraud was discovered, and the author of it made over to the Criminal Court. Through the energetic measures adopted by the Deputy Inspector of Police the extracted property was discovered in the house of the thief.

The *Anwár-ul-Akhhár* of the 10th November brings to notice the prevalence of theft of clothing from the women who bathe outside the Mochi Darwáza of the city at Lahore. It is said that a number of men proceed to this place and watch the women when in a state of nudity, not unfrequently attacking them and decamping with their clothing, leaving the poor nude women to do the best they can.

The *Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette* of the 13th November, under the heading "Thibet," mentions that precious stones of great value are to be found in the Himalayas, as well as gold and silver, but that until full possession of China has been obtained nothing can be done in the matter.



An Agra correspondent complains of the frequent thefts at Agra, and expresses surprise that the thieves are so rarely discovered or captured. He mentions one which occurred only lately at 'Mandavipítal,' where property to the value of Rs. 500 was stolen from Lála Sukkhan Lál, vakíl of the High Court; and no clue to the robbers or the stolen property has been found. The writer says he "much regrets that when a theft has been committed in Agra there never is any clue to the property or the thieves. We have never heard an instance of such being discovered through the exertions of the police, and we cite a few of the cases alluded to, viz., Mahammad Panáh, Risaldar, lost Rs. 3,000; Rái Mathura Dás, Tahsildar, Rs. 15,000; Pandit Káshi Nath, Member of the Municipality, Rs. 1,000. Now when no proper measures are adopted for the discovery of thieves when such great men are the sufferers, what can the poor expect in the shape of redress?"

The same writer brings to notice a statement made in the *Agra Akhbár* of the 10th October to the effect that the Agra police have been going about from house to house warning the people that as several bad characters had entered the city from the Panjáb it was necessary to be watchful. "Hearing this, an old woman asked a police constable if the police force had been abolished; and the man replied 'no,' but that in consequence of the fear of a reduction they were in a state of confusion."

Under the heading "Roorkee," the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 17th November remarks:—"Generally speaking, the Government officials in the Canal Department display great negligence, especially at Roorkee, where there appears to be much less care observed than in other places. Although there is abundance of water in the canal, the machinery is not worked by means of water, but by steam power. If the Roorkee workshops were to be removed near Asifnagar, all the work could be easily done by the aid of the water, and a saving of Rs. 40,000 be effected in firewood."



This paper takes up the subject of opium. The writer says he has already noticed that the time has now arrived for the Government to adopt better arrangements for the cultivation and sale of opium, as China can boast of a superior produce and sale, in comparison with Hindustán, while the trade itself is daily improving; and if more perfect arrangements are not made, China will soon send out the drug, and obtain a ready sale in Hindustán, in which case Government will suffer a considerable loss. The writer concludes as follows:—  
 “The opium merchants in China are desirous that Government should effect some improvements in the trading of opium. With increase in the opium trade there will be an increase in the number of opium-eaters, but Government cannot prevent this.”

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 14th November publishes a letter drawing attention to the annoyance and discomfort the public generally experience in the narrow and crowded thoroughfares of Lahore; especially to the nuisance caused by the faulty construction of the municipal carts, the contents of which, through careless driving, not uncommonly escape and bespatter passengers. The writer gives an instance where lately a respectable man proceeding to his office was so defiled, and became the subject of coarse jokes and merriment.

Another complaint is that in the Híra Mandi road there is a drain, in such a state of disrepair, that there are in it large holes filled with filth, and carriages find great difficulty in passing over it. The sweepers are said to clean it occasionally, and in doing so spread the filth on each side of the holes, which only tends to increase the stench. The writer directs the attention of the Municipal Committee to these misances, and suggests that the carts be “made light and well closed, as they are at Allahabad.”

The *Hindú Prakash* of the 13th November offers some comments on a Resolution about to be passed by the Government of India; alluding to the recent ruling that no estates



of minors can be given away by their owners without the sanction of Government. The writer does not approve of the Resolution, and considers that Government has not the power, or right, to prevent a chief from doing what he pleases in his own territory, even for the purpose of saving his money and preventing the evil habit of intoxication. In short, he deprecates all interference on the part of Government with any private matters, and says that it ought to stipulate only for loyalty and the absence of oppression to the people under the chiefs.

The writer concludes by suggesting that if Government has not the power to interfere with the private affairs of those of lesser note among its dependents, how can it reasonably interfere with the chiefs of Hindustán.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 16th November, under the heading "Mysor," mentions that a dog-killer has been murdered under the following circumstances :—The dog-killer had killed a dog belonging to a Rajpút, when the owner rushed upon him, seized his club, and crying "see what a beautiful dog this is," beat him to death.

The same paper, in the summary of news, mentions that some hill-men assaulted a party of people going from Kotah to Pesháwar, killing one man and taking several prisoners, among them some Sikh soldiers.

The *Vakíl-i-Hindustán* of the 18th November, under the heading "Station Courts," notices an order passed by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh concerning the establishment of "Station Courts" in all the zilas of that province, for the purpose of trying all cases in which the claims exceed Rs. 20; the said cases to be tried by one officer, who is to be changed every six months. All claims under Rs. 20 to be made over to the tahsildar for disposal. The writer says that the object of the Judicial Commissioner was to save trouble to the vakíls, as well as to all parties concerned in such cases; but the results were not so good as they were



intended to be. There was too much work forced upon the hands of one single officer, there was consequent delay in the settlement of cases, and the old system had to be reverted to. In short these "Station Courts," instead of relieving the officer, only added to his work, and was productive of great inconvenience and trouble to the litigants and their vakils; "in fact," says the writer, "the delay in hearing cases has become so troublesome, and the difficulties so great, that litigants have abandoned all idea of seeking redress, there is no work for the vakils, and the ends of justice are defeated." The writer concludes by expressing a hope that the Oudh Government will endeavour to work some reform which will obviate all this confusion and trouble.

The *Muhibb-i-Hind* for the second week of November offers some remarks upon an order of Sir John Strachey directing the preparation of two very costly green velvet covers, of the value of Rs. 1,000, for the tombs of Abd-ul-Fatah, Jalál-ud-din Akbar Sháh, on the banks of the Jumna river at Sikan-dra. The writer is of opinion that Government should likewise pay the same respect and honour to all the tombs of kings held so sacred, and says that there are many more deserving the like attention from Government. It is added that it is the duty of Government to look after and repair all ancient buildings of note in the country.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Urdú Delhi Gazette* of the 14th November mentions a rumour current at Ambála, to the effect that the son of the Rájá of Jhínd has attempted to poison his father.

The *Táj-ul-Akhbár* of the 18th November, under the heading "Haidarabad," mentions that a company has been formed for the manufacture of cloth weaving by machinery. The capital is said to be seven lakhs of rupees, and the Nizam has promised every assistance. The writer speaks in high terms of the good arrangements made on the opening of the railway line at Haidarabad.



The *Panjābī Akhbār* of the 14th November mentions that a claimant to the throne of Travancore, 110 years old, has arrived there. The writer adds that the proofs this person brings forward as to his rights are very good.

The *Mayo Memorial Gazette* of the 15th November publishes the letter of a correspondent to the effect that Karnām Singh, the youngest son of the late Mahārāja of Kapūrthala, "has been betrothed to the daughter of the *PādriSāhib*." The editor remarks,—“Whatever the editor of the *Koh-i-Nūr* wrote reminds me that he could not understand the reason of this prince becoming a Christian; but it is not clear. Well, suppose it so, then the case of Mr. Melville, *alias* Shaikh Abdul Rahmān, and the case of this prince bear a similarity; but of course there is this difference, that the gentleman in question acted hastily, while the prince did so with deliberation and cunning. But be it as it may, God grant that day may come when we shall offer our congratulations.”

The *Vakīl-i-Hindustān* of the 18th November writes as follows:—“The *Lawrence Gazette* states that when the report on the state of Rajputāna was laid before the Government of India, His Excellency the Viceroy expressed himself much pleased with the administration of Tonk, and wrote to the Agent to the effect that he should make his satisfaction known to the Nawab *Sahib*, congratulating him, and saying that this favourable report has afforded him (the Viceroy) much pleasure. The letter was written, and on its arrival was received with much loyalty and respect. The Munshi Amīn-ud-din, in accordance with orders issued in open Darbār, read it with all due respect. It is also stated in the letter that His Excellency the Viceroy held the rule of the Nawab up as an example to all other chiefs as worthy of imitation. We are sure that this will tend to encourage the Nawab to do even better in future.”

The *Nūr Afshān* of the 19th November states that, on the 30th of October, a *sāis* in the employ of one of the military



officers at Morár (Gwalíar) confessed before the authorities of that place that he was with "the Nana" at Cawnpore, and had killed seven Europeans with his own hand.

# COMMERCIAL.

## (Railway).

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 10th November, in a long editorial article in which much praise is bestowed on the British Government for the introduction of railways, complains of the great inconvenience experienced by travellers from being cooped up with women and children; "for," adds the writer, "unlike the men, Hindustáni women are wanting in activity, and what with the delay in unlocking the doors, and one thing or other, there is no time left for them to get out for the purposes of nature." The writer strongly advocates the addition of a place in each carriage to do away with the inconvenience thus suffered, and this addition should, he suggests, be made of two kinds,—one for the more respectable class of natives, and another for the lower orders. He adds that it is well known that the wealthy classes secure a whole compartment, to obviate the necessity of their wives and families coming in contact with the lower order of men and women, but that not many can afford to do this, and the inconvenience suffered by those who cannot is very great. He concludes by saying that if the abovementioned improvement can be effected, the advantages to the Railway Company will be great and the comfort to native travellers much increased.

Under the heading "Gházíabad," the *Koh-i-Núr* of the 14th November notices the advent of the Raja of Biláspur, and attention is directed to what the writer designates a piece of gross injustice on the part of the Railway authorities, which, he regrets to add, is by no means an uncommon occurrence. The down train from Dehli had three native travellers of three carriages put out to make room for soldiers from the Panjáb, the unfortunate natives being told that they would be sent on by the evening train. The editor points out the



loss, to say nothing of the inconvenience, suffered by these poor people who may have left their homes to transact important business.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 17th November refers to an order said to have been passed by the Government of India to the Railway Companies, to the effect that the natives of the country should be employed on the railways and the departments connected with their working. The writer does not consider that this order will be productive of good to railway travellers, but that to the Railway Companies it will prove a profitable arrangement, because

- (1) The natives will expect less pay than Europeans.
- (2) Natives will work more carefully and regularly, and with much more fear of committing themselves than Europeans.
- (3) All accidents caused by the negligence and drunkenness of engine-drivers will be avoided, because natives are, generally speaking, sober.
- (4) Some of the guards are in the habit of placing all castes together in the compartments, and there is no redress for the grievance. But it would be at once removed if Hindustáni guards were substituted, and the lower classes would voluntarily pay that respect to their superiors to which they are entitled. In short, it would be a cause of general satisfaction if this change were made.
- (5) All will then receive their rights, viz., the Hindustánis, who, in comparison with Europeans, are more entitled to the services of the country and the receipt of favours, will, in some measure, find their grievances removed. Independent of this, there are many advantages which native travellers will derive from native officials of the department.

The writer concludes by stating it as his conviction that the Railway Companies will pay some regard to what he has written.



The *Panjābī Akhbār* of the 14th November, under the heading "East India Railway Company," remarks that as the contract of this Company is about drawing to a close, it would be well for Government to purchase it and make its own future arrangements.

The *Shota-i-Tūr* of the 17th November, under the heading "Holkar Railway," remarks that Providence alone protects those travellers who trust themselves on this line. That although the Chief Engineer extols it very highly his praise is undeserved, as generally the engine-drivers and guards are to be found lying in a state of intoxication, and it not unfrequently happens that of the two not one is forthcoming at all. About a month ago the train came to grief at the station of Khandwa; the cause of all this is that the servants are very ill paid, and there are not a sufficient number of them on the line. When the railway was opened, it was ordered that one European fireman and one native assistant should be in attendance for each engine, independent of the engine-driver, but for some time only Hindustāni engine-drivers work the engines, and no Europeans are to be seen on them. Those who have the management of the railway only look to the profits, and care nothing about mismanagement so long as the expenses are kept down. One result of this is that what at first went by railway now goes in carts.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.                              | LANGUAGE.         | LOCALITY.  | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.     | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1   | <i>Roshanicha,</i>                                | Urdú,             | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | Novr. 4th | 1874. 16th       |
| 2   | <i>Ditto,</i>                                     | Ditto,            | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 5th     | 16th             |
| 3   | <i>Ditto,</i>                                     | Ditto,            | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 7th     | 16th             |
| 4   | <i>Ditto,</i>                                     | Ditto,            | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 8th     | 16th             |
| 5   | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>                           | Urdú and Hindí,   | Gwalior,   | Weekly,         | " 9th     | 16th             |
| 6   | <i>Vidya Vilas,</i>                               | Urdú,             | Jammú,     | Ditto,          | " 9th     | 19th             |
| 7   | <i>Madrás Gazette,</i>                            | Urdú and Hindí,   | Jodhpur,   | Ditto,          | " 9th     | 20th             |
| 8   | <i>Naf' ul-Azmi,</i>                              | Arabic,           | Lahore,    | Ditto,          | " 10th    | 16th             |
| 9   | <i>Anwar-ul-Akhdar,</i>                           | Urdú,             | Lucknow,   | Ditto,          | " 10th    | 18th             |
| 10  | <i>Saiyid-ul-Akhdar,</i>                          | Ditto,            | Dehli,     | Tri-monthly,    | " 10th    | 19th             |
| 11  | <i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur,</i>                           | Ditto,            | Jaunpur,   | Weekly,         | " 10th    | 21st             |
| 12  | <i>Malwa Akhdar,</i>                              | Maráthi,          | Indaur,    | Ditto,          | " 11th    | 16th             |
| 13  | <i>Nasir-ul-Islam,</i>                            | Urdú,             | Dehli,     | Bi-monthly,     | " 11th    | 18th             |
| 14  | <i>Kayasth Samachar,</i>                          | Ditto,            | Lucknow,   | Ditto,          | " 11th    | 21st             |
| 15  | <i>Mutir Gazette,</i>                             | Ditto,            | Meerut,    | Weekly,         | " 12th    | 16th             |
| 16  | <i>Akhdar-i-Alam,</i>                             | Ditto,            | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 12th    | 16th             |
| 17  | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i>                 | Urdú and English, | Aligarh,   | Ditto,          | " 13th    | 16th             |
| 18  | <i>Shams-ul-Akhdar,</i>                           | Urdú,             | Lucknow,   | Bi-monthly,     | " 13th    | 16th             |
| 19  | <i>Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.</i> | Ditto,            | Jaipur,    | Weekly,         | " 13th    | 18th             |
| 20  | <i>Akhdar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab,</i>                 | Ditto,            | Lahore,    | Ditto,          | " 13th    | 18th             |
| 21  | <i>Hindú Prakash,</i>                             | Ditto,            | Amritsar,  | Ditto,          | " 13th    | 20th             |
| 22  | <i>Supplement to ditto,</i>                       | Hindí,            | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 13th    | 20th             |
| 23  | <i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz,</i>                             | Urdú,             | Moradabad, | Ditto,          | " 13th    | 21st             |
| 24  | <i>Urdú Dehli Gazette,</i>                        | Ditto,            | Agra,      | Ditto,          | " 14th    | 16th             |
| 25  | <i>Nar-ul-Anwar,</i>                              | Ditto,            | Cawnpore,  | Ditto,          | " 14th    | 16th             |
| 26  | <i>Meerut Gazette,</i>                            | Ditto,            | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | " 14th    | 16th             |



| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.         | LANGUAGE.       | LOCALITY.         | WHEN PUBLISHED.  | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| 27  | Tāj-ul-Akhhār, ...           | Urdū.           | Lucknow, ...      | Tri-weekly, ...  | Novr. 14th | 1874. 17th       |
| 28  | Akhhār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, ... | Ditto,          | Ditto, ...        | Weekly, ...      | " 14th     | " 17th           |
| 29  | Koh-i-Nūr, ...               | Ditto,          | Lahore, ...       | Ditto, ...       | " 14th     | " 17th           |
| 30  | Rohilkhand Akhhār, ...       | Ditto,          | Moradabad, ...    | Bi-weekly, ...   | " 14th     | " 18th           |
| 31  | Panjābī Akhhār, ...          | Ditto,          | Lahore, ...       | Weekly, ...      | " 14th     | " 19th           |
| 32  | Nur-ul-Absār, ...            | Ditto,          | Allahabad, ...    | Bi-monthly, ...  | " 15th     | " 16th           |
| 33  | Nāsir-ul-Akhhār, ...         | Ditto,          | Dehli, ...        | Ditto, ...       | " 15th     | " 18th           |
| 34  | Khair Khwāh-i-'Alam, ...     | Ditto,          | Ditto, ...        | Tri-monthly, ... | " 15th     | " 18th           |
| 35  | Mayo Memorial Gazette, ...   | Ditto,          | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...       | " 15th     | " 19th           |
| 36  | Ab-i-Hayāt-i-Hind, ...       | Urdū and Hindī, | Agra, ...         | Bi-monthly, ...  | " 15th     | " 19th           |
| 37  | Samay Vinod, ...             | Ditto,          | Naini Tal, ...    | Ditto, ...       | " 15th     | " 19th           |
| 38  | Gwalior Gazette, ...         | Ditto,          | Gwalior, ...      | Weekly, ...      | " 15th     | " 20th           |
| 39  | Akmal-ul-Akhhār, ...         | Urdū,           | Dehli, ...        | Ditto, ...       | " 15th     | " 20th           |
| 40  | Murakka-i-Tahzīb, ...        | Ditto,          | Lucknow, ...      | Bi-monthly, ...  | " 15th     | " 20th           |
| 41  | Tāj-ul-Akhhār, ...           | Ditto,          | Ditto, ...        | Tri-weekly, ...  | " 16th     | " 19th           |
| 42  | Urdū Akhhār, ...             | Ditto,          | Dehli, ...        | Weekly, ...      | " 16th     | " 19th           |
| 43  | Vritt Dhārā, ...             | Marāthī,        | Dhār, ...         | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 19th           |
| 44  | Kārnāmāh, ...                | Urdū,           | Lucknow, ...      | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 19th           |
| 45  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandrī, ...      | Ditto,          | Rāmpur, ...       | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 46  | Anjuman Akhhār, ...          | Ditto,          | Shāhjahānpur, ... | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 47  | Rifāh-i-'Am, ...             | Ditto,          | Siālkot, ...      | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 48  | Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb, ...    | Ditto,          | Gujrānwāla, ...   | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 21st           |
| 49  | Patāla Akhhār, ...           | Ditto,          | Patāla, ...       | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 21st           |
| 50  | Sādik-ul-Akhhār, ...         | Ditto,          | Bhāwalpur, ...    | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 21st           |
| 51  | Jalwa-i-Tūr, ...             | Ditto,          | Meerut, ...       | Ditto, ...       | " 16th     | " 21st           |
| 52  | Oudh Akhhār, ...             | Ditto,          | Lucknow, ...      | Bi-weekly, ...   | " 17th     | " 18th           |
| 53  | Shola-i-Tūr, ...             | Ditto,          | Cawnpore, ...     | Weekly, ...      | " 17th     | " 19th           |
| 54  | Matla-i-Nūr, ...             | Ditto,          | Ditto, ...        | Ditto, ...       | " 17th     | " 20th           |
| 55  | Lawrence Gazette, ...        | Ditto,          | Meerut, ...       | Ditto, ...       | " 17th     | " 20th           |
| 56  | Naf'-ul-Azīm, ...            | Arabic,         | Lahore, ...       | Ditto, ...       | " 17th     | " 21st           |
| 57  | Tāj-ul-Akhhār, ...           | Urdū,           | Lucknow, ...      | Tri-weekly, ...  | " 18th     | " 21st           |



|    |                            |     |                   |     |            |     |             |     |          |   |      |
|----|----------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------------|-----|-------------|-----|----------|---|------|
| 58 | Vakil-i-Hindustán,         | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Amritsar,  | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 18th     | " | 21st |
| 59 | Nár Afshán,                | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Ludhiána,  | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 19th     | " | 21st |
| 60 | Oudh Akhbár,               | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lucknow,   | ... | Bi-weekly,  | ... | 20th     | " | 21st |
| 61 | Roznámcha,                 | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Ditto,     | ... | Daily,      | ... | 9th      | " | 23rd |
| 62 | Ditto,                     | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lucknow,   | ... | Daily,      | ... | 10th     | " | 23rd |
| 63 | Ditto,                     | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Ditto,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 11th     | " | 23rd |
| 64 | Ditto,                     | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Ditto,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 13th     | " | 23rd |
| 65 | Maksúd-ul-Akhbár,          | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Gurgáon,   | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 2nd week | " | 23rd |
| 66 | Muhibb-i-Hind,             | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Meerut,    | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 2nd do.  | " | 23rd |
| 67 | Almora Akhbár,             | ... | Urdú and Hindí,   | ... | Almora,    | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 15th     | " | 23rd |
| 68 | Najm-ul-Akhbár,            | ... | Urdú,             | ... | Meerut,    | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 16th     | " | 23rd |
| 69 | Akhbár-i-'Am,              | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lahore,    | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 18th     | " | 23rd |
| 70 | Mabwá Akhbár,              | ... | Maráthí,          | ... | Indaur,    | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 18th     | " | 23rd |
| 71 | Rohilkhand Akhbár,         | ... | Urdú,             | ... | Moradabad, | ... | Bi-weekly,  | ... | 18th     | " | 23rd |
| 72 | Akhbár-i-Alam,             | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Meerut,    | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 19th     | " | 23rd |
| 73 | Táj-ul-Akhbár,             | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lucknow,   | ... | Tri-weekly, | ... | 20th     | " | 23rd |
| 74 | Aligarh Institute Gazette, | ... | Urdú and English, | ... | Aligarh,   | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 20th     | " | 23rd |
| 75 | Nur-ul-Anwár,              | ... | Urdú,             | ... | Cawnpore,  | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 21st     | " | 23rd |
| 76 | Nár-ul-Afáq,               | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Ditto,     | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 21st     | " | 23rd |
| 77 | Meerut Gazette,            | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Meerut,    | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 21st     | " | 23rd |
| 78 | Urdú Delhi Gazette,        | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Agra,      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 21st     | " | 23rd |

ALLAHABAD : }  
The 28th November, 1874. }

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,  
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